return to the West in a few days. When asked regarding the condicting reports about the recent meeting of the Iows railroad managers in Chicago, Mr Cable said: "I don't know anything about the stories: one thing I know well; that is, that there has been no settlement. The Chicago meeting adjourned without reaching an agreement, and everything is off at present. There is no sub-committee in existence, and no date for a future conference has been fixed. No acreement of any sort has been made; none even to maintain raises." The position taken by the Chicago, Burilington and Quincy, Mr. Cable said, was that it should be allowed a share in the Chicago, Burilington and Quincy, Mr. Cable said, was that it should be allowed a share in the Dusiness received at Council Buffs and Omaha without dividing the business from its own line west of the Missonir River. "I know one read in the tripartite alliance," he declared emphatically, that will not consent to that; that is the Rock Island. We are willing to pool the business at competitive points, but we are not willing to only the competitive points, but we are not willing to only the competitive points, but we are not willing to only the local business with us. We claim that by the tripartite alliance we are as much entitled to the business desired by the Union Pacific west of the Missouri River as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is entitled to the business arrising on the line of the Burlington and Missouri. If they will divide the one, we will divide the other with it."

Mr. Cable asserted that he know nothing of the agreement between the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy with regard to the Utah business. He did not consider that indicative of any recession on the part of the Burlington road. The agreement might be carried out without affecting the other points in controversy. Respecting freight rates in the Northwest Mr. Cable said that they were "fairly well."

"How there been any cuts yet?" was asked.

rell."
"Have there been any cuts yet?" was asked.
"I don't know," was the reply.
"Is there likely to be a fight as the result of the failure

to agree!"
There is no agreement to maintain rates," Mr. Cable
rejoined. "Did you ever hear of rates being maintained rejoined. "Did you ever hear of take without a pool f" without a pool f" I conclusion Mr. Cable said that he could not tell what In conclusion Mr. Cable said that he could not tell what

In conclusion Mr. Cable said that he could not tell what would be the outcome of the situation. "Fauppose it will be all right some day," he added, in a partly-resigned, partly-haliferent tone.

Kansas City, Jan. 28.—As a result of the cancellation to-day of article 15 of the Kansas City agreement there was a general scalping of tickets, via Chicago and St. Louis. The general opinion in railroad circles is that there will be no open warfare pending the meeting of general managers in Chicago on Thursday.

PASSENGER MEN ARRANGING POOLS. The subject of the proposed passenger pools

between the sea-board and intermediate places within the differential fare territory came before the passenger agents represented in the Joint Executive Committee yesterday. Percentages were agreed upon on both east-bound and west-bound business by the lines that are to share in the business divided between Columbus and Day ton, Ohio, and the Atlantic ports. The roads which will form these pools are the New-York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the West Shore, the Lake Shore, the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and the Pau Haudle. Rates between Cincinnati and Buffalo were revised, the limited fare being abolished, and all the differential rates being made between these two the differential rates being made between these two points the same on west-bound as on east-bound business. The object in abolishing the limited fare is to provent the abuse of it which has been practised for the purpose of cutting rates. A plan was also arranged for conducting the round-trip business for conventions of religious and miscellaneous bodies with greater facility than the business has been transacted with heretofore.

To-day it is hoped that an agreement can be reached on the interior pools at Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Indixing of the West Shore's peterentage on west-bound business to points between the trunk line termini and the adjustment of differential rates between Boston and Chicaso.

### THE READING SPECIAL MEETING.

STOCKHOLDERS HOPE FOR A DIVIDEND ON PRE-FERRED STOCK AND AGAINST ONE ON COMMON

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The special meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to vote upon the question of a dividend was held this afternoon at the company's general office, E. S. Wheeler presiding. After the meeting was called to order ex-President Gowen stated that it had been expecied that something would be said or done now with regard to the collateral trust lean; but that the sole object of the meeting was to vote upon the desirability of declaring a dividend after certain obligations had been disposed of. He said that the lean had not been offered anybody; that it was not wise to attempt to place it in the present disturbed condition of the stock market; that he had no doubt of the ability of the company to get the money. The papers for the loan have not even been withdrawn and the matter will not be acted upon by the at present to know whether or not the stockholders desire to have a dividend of the loan shall be negotiated. The following resolution, which was offered at the an-nual meeting was then voted upon: "That it is the opin-ion of the shareholders that upon the successful, he directors for two or three weeks. It was the object

managers and the realization of the proceeds thereof by the managers for the purpose of retiring the outstanding income mortgage bonds and paying the floating debt of the company, and paying the balance of the purchase money due upon 50,000 shares of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey stock, a dividend of 21 per cent, representing the arrears due, be made in cash upon the preferred stock of the company, and a dividend of three per cent in cash be made upon the common stock of the company.

company.

The resolution as read was defeated, 193,283 votes being cast in its favor and 195,447 votes against it. Of the insporting 28,925 votes were cast in favor of a dividend upon the preferred stock, making the vote on that point 222,207 in favor of and 166,522 against it.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE. Philadelphia, Jan. 28 .- Argument was reaumed to-day in the United States Judges McKennan and Butler, by Sanniel Dickson, coun sel for Sulzbach Bros., of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in theh suit against the estate of J. Edgar Thomson, William Dennison and Benjamin E. Smith, of Gale, and Andrew Definition to Pengamb L. Scarce demands for an alleged overlastic of \$1,000,000 in bonds of the Davenport and \$1, Paul Radroad Company. Mr. Dickson, who opened the ease for the plaintiffs on Friday, will not conclude his argument until to-morrow.

TRENTON, Jan. 28.-In the case of the Pennsylvania Radiroad against the Philadelphia and cading and the New-York and Long Branch Paliroads, Z. T. Green for the former company gave notice in the United States Court this morning that the taking of testimony will be resumed on February 5.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 28 .- In view of certain scalping of passenger rates which it is charged is being done by the Hamiltal and St. Joseph brokers, the other roads this morning agreed to annul the article of the Kansas City agreement prohibiting the use of coupon tickets for the purpose of scalping the rate to Chicago and St. Louis. These rates hence will be scalped without penalty awaiting the Chicago meeting on Thursday.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 28 .- The old rates on the Union Pacific and the Denver and Rio Grande roads were restored this morning. All contracts at cut rates have been declared void.

Hannisonnung, Va., Jan. 28.-A corps of engineers of the New-York Construction Company, A. P. Bovier, chief, arrived here to-day, and will on Wednesday begin the survey of a branch from the Shenandoah Valley Railroad to the West Virginia line. The wark will be commenced at Harrisonburg and will be rapidly prosecuted. Boston, Jan. 28.-In the United States Circuit Court to

day Judge Nelson rendered an opinion in the case of the Pacific Railroad Company of Kunsas against the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, on the ground breach of contract, including, among other things, the alleged neglect of the defendants to pay dividends due or stock up to July, 1875. The opinion overruled the de-murrer of the defendants, stafing that it does not appear that the defendants bave suffered any prejudice by the delay, and the plainting claims are not barred by any status of linest rite.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 28.-The Atlantic and North Carolina Rallroad is advertised for sale at auction on Monday next to satisfy executions in the case of Ellen Mason against the relivoid.

THE "LIVING SKELETON" WANTS HIS

BRIDE. . HE PROPOSES LUGAL MEASURES TO SECURE POS-

SESSION OF HER. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28,-As an offset to the diverce and equity proceedings to have the marriage of Bertha A. Clear, otherwise Garrison, and J. B. Garrison, the skeleton at the Dime Museum, declared unil and void, James H. Heverin, counsel for the husband, proposes to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in order to obtain possession of his wife. The allegation is that their marriage was a love match; that the courtship was witnessed by the fat woman and the Circussian girl, all of whom counsel proposes to produce in

court as witnesses when the writ shall be allowed and a return made of it. The skeleton bridegroom also declares that his wife is desired of living with him; that they were married on Monday, and that his wife on Tuesday morning went to visit her family, and returned and told him that her mother was very much annoyed at it, and asked him what she should do, and he told her to return and see what she mould do, and he toot her to return and see that ther mother, and since that thus he has seen nothing of his wife; that he is satisfied that the story of his wife; than he heen set feeth simply to cover the action of the parents in restraining his wife and preventing her from returning to him, and that she is wilhing and desirous of living with him.

## POSSIBLE DIVISION OF TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 28 .- An Austin despatch to The News says: "In the Legislature to-day Representative Odon declared that in dealing with the fence problem there was a prevailing disposition to discruminate against the interests of West Texas, and that if justice was not done to all sections he would be willing to see the State divided."

### THE CLEVELAND PAPER COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28.-The creditors of the Cleveland Paper Company will be called together as soon as the property is inventoried, and will be asked to grant an extension of time. If time is granted the company will immediately resume business. A BLOW AT MORMONISM.

AN ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL IN THE SENATE. THE CHIEF FEATURES OF THE EDMUNDS BILL RE-

TAINED -- STRINGENT MEASURES PROPOSED. Washington, Jan. 28 .- Senator Hoar reported to-day from the committee on the Judiciary an anti-polygamy bill which embraces the principal features of the Edmunds bill and adds to them other provisions originating with the Committee. The first section of the bill provides that in any prosecution for bigamy, polysamy or unlawful cohabitation, under any statute of the United States, the lawful hashand or wife of the person accused shall be a competent witness and may be called and compelled to testify in such proceedings. The second section provides that in any such prosecution an attachment may be issued for any witness, and his or her Immediate attendance compelled without a previous sub-pœna, when there is reasonable ground for believing that he or she will unlawfully fall to obey a subpoun issued in the usual course, and the third section that a prosecution for bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation may be begun at any time within five years after the commission of the offence, this provision, however, not to apply to any offence aircray barred by any statute of limitation. THE CERTIFICATION OF MARRIAGES.

Section four provides for the certification of marriages in the Territories and provides penalties for violation of ts provisions, and section five provides that records of of anything in the nature of a marriag eremony of any kind made or kept by any officer, lergyman, priest or person performing civil or ecclesiasical functions, whether lawful or not, in any Territory of the United States, shall be subject to inspection at all ssonable times by any judge, magistrate or officer of justice appointed under the authority of the United tates, under penalty of a fine not to exceed \$1,000 and imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both such fine and imprisonment. Section seven provides for the annulment of all laws providing for or allowing the registration or voting by females in the Territory of Utah and makes it unlawful for any female to vote at any election hereafter held in the Territory of Utah fo any public purpose whatever. Sections eight, nine and ten provide for the annulment of all laws of the Territory of Utah which provide for the identification of voters at elections, and for the recognition of the capacity of flegitimate children to inherit, and which confer jurisdie tion on probate courts, except in respect to deceased persons, and the guardianship of infants and insane per ons Section eleven provides for the annulment of all laws which provide that prosecution for adultery can only be begun by complaint of husband or wife, and also provides that such prosecutions may hereafter be insti-tuted in the same way as prosecutions for other crimes. FOR THE ANNULMENT OF CERTAIN LAWS.

Section twelve provides that all laws incorporating ontinuing or providing for the corporation known as the Mormon Church, so far as the same may preclude the appointment of certain trustees of said corporation as here pointment of certain descessions promised in after provided, shall be annulled. It also directs the President, with the consent of the Senate, to appoint fourteen trustees, who shall exercise the functions prescribed for by trustees of such corporation and shall held office for two years, and shall report annually to the Secretary of the Interior as to the property, business affairs and operations of said corporation. Ye from thirteen provides that it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to institute and prosecute proceedings to forfeit and excitent to the United States the property of corporations obtained or held in violation of section three of the Act of Congress approved July 1, 1882, all property so forfeited to be disposed of by the Secretary of the laterior and the proceeds applied to the use and benefit of the common schools in the Territory in which such property may be. Section fourteen provides that in all proceedings for the enforcement of law against corporations holding property in excess of the amount limited by law, the court shall have power to compel the production of books and papers from persons unausants; property in which such corporations may have any tights or interests. Section fifteen provides for the annulment of all laws creating or continuing the association or corporation called the Perpetual Emigranting Fund Company. Section sixteen directs the Attorney-General or the United States to take sizes to dissolve that excess of the poration, and provides that the assets in excess of the investeen. inafter provided, shall be annulled. It also directs the

Section eighteen provides that all the registration and election offices of every description in the Territory of belared vacant, that all the duties relating to the regis tration of voters, the conduct of elections, the receiving or rejection of votes, the convessing and returning of the same, and the issuing of certificates or other evidence of election in said Territory, shall for the present be performed under existing have of the Territory and the United States by persons who shall be selected to perform that duty by a Board specially provided for hy this bill. It provides that this Loard shall consist of five persons to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent at the Senate, not more than three of them to be mambers of one political party, and each to receive a salary at the rate of \$3,000 per minum; that this Board shall continue in office until the legislative assembly of the Territory shall make prevision for filling the registration and election offices in the Territory, and that the Secretary of the Territory shall be the secretary of the Board, keep a journal of its proceedings, and attest us

#### THE CHINESE RESTRICTION BILL. MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS FROM A HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Washington, Jan. 28.-The sub-committee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which has been considering the Chinese Lumigration bill prepared by the Pacific coast delegation, concluded its work to-day and expects to make a report to the full committee toforrow. Messrs. Lamb and Eaton will submit a majority report, recommending that the bill as prepared by the delegation and introduced by Representative Heniey, of California, be reported to the House.

Representative Rice, of Massachusetts, will make a ority adverse report. The grounds upon which he bases his opposition to the measure are that it proposes mber of vexations and troublesome amend ments to a law which is already sufficiently obnoxious, and that there is no necessity for the enact-ment of additional legislation on this subject at this time. He objects to the proposed bill at this time. He objects to the proposed bill because, under its provisions, Chinese who are subjects of other Governments than that of China would be shut out from this country, and this action might involve the United States in entanglements with other powers. He thinks that provision of it which proposes to make the master of a vessel who might violate the law through ignorance subject to severe penalties is altogether too harsh, and he expresses the opinion that Congress has other and more important work to attend to now than enacting laws to meet emergencies which have not agisen.

MR. ROBESON CORROBORATES MR. TYSON. Washington, Jan. 28. - Ex - Congressman Robeson was examined to-day by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Accounts which is investigating the removal of employes of the last Congress. Mr. Robeson corroborated the testimony given by Mr. Tyson, and said the resignation of the latter had been demanded by ex-Speaker Keifer. S. N. Clarke testified to the correctness of a report of an interview with Mr. Keifer which was published last spring in The New-York Tribuse. In that interview the ex-Speaker was quoted as saying that either Mr Dawson or Mr. Tyson would have to rest to make a vacancy for Mr. Gaines. Mr. Keifer, when examined by the Conomittee, stated that what he had said in the juterview was that there had been an understand. the fulerview was that there had been an understandug with Mr. Tyson when his appointment was made that
e should real-n some time before the close of the
saion and that Mr. Gaines should then be appointed, but
eat he had not included Mr. Dawson in this arrangement.
It clark when questi and on this point, insisted upon
e accuracy of his report of Mr. Keifer's statements, and
has positive that the latter had said the arrangement was
the both Dawson and Tyson.
Unless ex speaker Keifer shall ask for an opportunity
testify further no more witnesses will be examined,
d the committee will endeavor to prepare its report
is week.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL PROJECT. Washington, Jan. 28 .- A prominent Wash-

ington friend of the Nicaraguan Canal Company has received a letter from Managua, Nicaragua, written by a native citizen of that country, in which " the failure of the canal project" is spoken of as a deplorable but recognized fact, for the present, though the writer expresses ognized fact, for the present, mough the writer expresses hope for the future, believing that the canal will be built through some other instrumentality than the existing company. The concession from the Nicaragian Government expires in September next, and requires a previous expenditure of two million deflars on the work to make

#### THE CASE OF EMILIO NUNEZ. Washington, Jan. 28.-The case of Colonel

Emilio Nunez, a tobacco importer of Philadelphia, is now being investigated by the Department of State. It is alleged that Nunez was forcibly taken from the American schooner John B. Hamil, jr., while lying in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, Cuba, by an armed crew from a Spanish man-of-war. It is not claimed that Nunez is a citizen of man-of-war. It is the United States.

THE RESIGNATION OF JOHN C. NEW. Washington, Jan. 28.-The resignation of John C. New as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was

dent within a day or two. The Indiana delegation held a ng and decided to reco appointment of A. D. Lynch, of Indianapolis, to fill the vacausey. Mr. Lynch is a banker of twenty years' experience, eight of which time he was National Bank Examiner for Indiana.

MR. SPRINGER'S INVESTIGATIONS.

THE STAR ROUTE DECUMENTS-GOVERNOR MUR RAY'S CASE-UNPLEASANT RUMORS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 28.—Chairman Springer is not quite certain that he wants from the Post Office De-partment all the correspondences in relation to the Star Route cases, which was called for by the sweeping and imperative resolution adopted by the House at his in stance. He has received a letter from the Postmaster General, calling attention to the fact that a literal counpliance with the terms of the resolution might be incompatible with the public interests. Mr. Springer said o-day that he will appoint a sub-committee visit the Department and examine the correspondence

to-day that he will appoint a sub-committee to visit the Department and examine the correspondence and see whether its publication would be injurious to the interests of the Government.

Nr. Springer's committee examined an employe of the Department of Justice to-day in relation to Governor Marray's accounts as United States Marshal of Kentucky, and to-morrow Representative White, of Kentucky, will be examined. Mr. Springer was asked to-day if he intended to summon Governor Murray, and he replied:

"I do not. Of course, if he voluntarily appears before the committee and asks to be heard we will hear him, or we will receive and consider any written statement he may send us. We cannot undertake to summon as witnesses all the persons whose official conduct may be investigated by us. As to the publications against Governor Murray, I know nothing. A. M. Gioson came to me and asked permission to examine the papers received by the committee in relation to Governor Murray. I regarded them as public documents and gave him permission. I did not know at the time that he intended to publish them, but that would have made no difference. Anybody can see those papers. We have decided, however, that here-after the proceedings of the Committee shall not be made public, except that the clerk is authorized to say what witnesses have been examined and on what subjects they testified."

witnesses have been examined and on what subjects they testified."

A member of the House has prepared a resolution, which he propose to offer to-morrow as a matter of privilege. It points to an investigation of certain alleged practices of persons employed by the Springer Committee and by others, who appear to have had free access to its records. It is asserted that one man who enjoys Mr. Springer's full confidence has approved decrtain men and intimated to them that he controls springer and his investigation and can direct the latter so that it will be pushed in a direction which might be unpleasant for them, or can provent it from taking that course if they think it worth their while. It is said that this alleged proceeding was brought to the attention of Speaker Carlisle to-day and that he promptly indicated an intention to canton the Himois statesman against a course which arouses anspicious respecting the good faith of his investigation. If a caution is not found sufficient other means will be used.

WORK IN THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE. OPFICIAL PIGURES WHICH INDICATE PARTIALLY WHAT WAS DONE IN ONE DAY,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] -Washington, Jan. 28. - Superintendent Thompson has received a special report showing the amount of mail matter dispatched from the New-York post office in one day by three railway lines. The date mentioned is January 16. On that day there were sent south by the Penusylvania Railroad 64,239 letters, weighing 1,127 pounds, and 39,180 circulars, weighing 653 pounds, made up in the New-York post office, besides 30,153 letters and circulars, weighing 529 pounds, received "in transit." The number of copies of morning newspapers sent out was 16,968, weighing 2,828 pounds, besides 167,836 other packages of printed matter and merchandise, weighing 21,024 pounds. The same railroad carried west on the same day 56,316 letters and 68,940 circulars, weighing 2,137 pounds, of matter made up in the New-York office; 9,630 letters and circulars, weighing 170 pounds, received "in transit"; 7,536 morning newspapers, weighing 1,256 pounds, and 348,368 packages of other printed matter and merchandise, weighing 43,860 pounds. On the same day the Hudson road carried 85,329 letters.

matter and nerchandles weighing 54,229 pounds. The New-York, New-Bayen and Harfford Raifroad carried 50,841 letters, weighing 892 pounds, and 51,240 circulars, weighing 854 pounds of matter made up in the New York office; 31,407 circulars and leiters, weighing 551 pounds, received "in transit"; 11,424 morning papers weighing 1,501 pounds, and 95,1160 packages of other printed matter and merchandles weighing 12,371 pounds.
From this statement it appears that there were sent from the New-York poet office by three caliroads on Wednesday, January 16, 1,661,852 separate pieces of mall, weighing altosether 150,280 pounds, or more than 75 tons. These pieces comprised 256,728 letters, 232,080 circulars, 82,764 letters and circulars mixed, 49,662 morning newspapers, and 1,040,625 other pieces of printed matter and merchandles. The 40,662 newspapers weighed 8,272 pounds, or nearly 21-10 ounces each. The 256,728 letters weighed 4,504 pounds, or a little more than 28-100 of an ounce cack.

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

ter from C. T. Hobart, the vice-president and manager of the Yeilowstene Improvement Company, in which he denies that he has ordered more timber to be cut than was absolutely necessary, and which he was authorized to do by the terms of the law. He says that all timber was cut from one guich and that he was always careful to preserve the natural beauties of the park. The complaint of Superintendent Conger that he tore down Government fences and allowed horses owned by the Improvement Company to graze on Government pastures he pronounces

The grass, he asserts, was eaten by horses which the superintendent kept there and hired out to tourists. He denies that he ever boasted of his intimacy with Secretary Teller and his power to effect with Secretary Teller and his power to effect superintendent Conger's removal. He says that he called on Mr. Conger before leaving the Park and asked him whether any violation of the law had come under his notice; that the superintendent told him that he knew of none, and that they parted apparently the best of friends. Mr. Conger, Mr. Hobart says, always thought that he didn't receive the sectal consideration his position, in his opinion, entitled him to. And this was the reason of his elmily. In another document Conger writes to the Secretary that one Marshall, who keeps a small hostelry at one of the points covered by the Improvement Company, "is a bad man and ought not to be allowed to live in the Park. He is a plausible fellow, but utterly unreliable. He has no regard for any law or rule." As a matter of fact, Mr. Marshall is said to hold his piace by a lease from the Interior Department, which the Improvement Company is willing to buy if the Department can be induced to perfect it. From all accounts he is an inoffensive and inwanking chitzen, and not the rollian the superintendent trees to make him.

SENATORS NOT SURE OF CLERKS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 28 .- Some Senators fear that their action in providing themselves with clerks at an additional outlay of about \$50,000, will meet with opposition on the part of the House. The expenses are to e met out of the Contingency Fund of the Senate, but it is the House which has the power to appropriate the money for it, and this some are inclined to think it will refuse to do. Whatever the outcome, it seems certain that by changing the original resolution which fixed the ompensation of the new clerks at \$1,000 a year, into a compensation at the rate of \$6 a day, the Senate did noth ing in the way of economy.

Congress sits on an average during seven months of the year, and as Sundays are included in computing the remainerations of the committee clerks, they would re-ceive pay for about 215 days or nearly \$1,300, a consid-erable increase over the figure first suggested.

A REPORT BY DIRECTOR POWELL.

Washington, Jan. 28 .- Director Powell, of the United States Geological Survey, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a report of the operations of his borean in December, 1883. The report states that topographic field work has been confined to the Appalachian division and to the survey of the New-Idria min ing district. Little field geology was attempted, the corps being engaged in putting in permanent form the results of the season's inpors. An effort was made to keep the New-England topographical party in the field and the party was recalled.

In the Denver office Mr. Hillebrand, of the Geological Corps, has been making a re-examination of the Leadville perphyrics with extremely delicate apparatus. Recent investigations have thrown new light upon the splitest, and it has been deemed advisable, before the publication of Mr. Emmons's Leadville report, to make ne ther examination of the porphyries for the purpose of assertaining their contents in precious metals and to etermine the accuracy of Mr. Economis's original hypothesis that ore deposits derive their metallic contents

from the perphyries.

At the laboratory an investigation is being made relative to geveers, and a large model is being constructed in accordance with data collected in the Yellowstone Park. It is believed that the experimenters will soon be able to have an artificial seysor in actual operation, working from a reservoir some twenty five feet deep.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 28, 1884. A TREASURY CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for furnishing clevators for the Custom House at Albany, N, Y., has been awarded to Crane Brothers, of Chicago. THE GREELY RELIEF BILL.—The conference commitreceived here to-day, and will be delivered to the Prest- tees upon the Greely Relief bill have had a meeting, at own lips

which the Senate conferees receded from the amendments made by the Senate. The bill would have been reported to the two Houses to-day had they remained in session.

to the two Houses to-day had they remained in seasion.

DECISION IN FAVOR OF A PAYMASTER.—In the case of
Paymaster J. A. Broadhead, United States Army, against
the United States, which was a suit to recover \$600, of
which sum the claimant had been robbed in California
while on his way to pay troops, the Court of Claiman has
decided that the accounting officers of the Treasury should
give him credit for that amount in the settlement of his
accounts.

RELATIVE TO THE TARIFF ON WOOL. - In the Senate to day a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Ohio was presented by both Mr. Sherman and Mr. Pendle-ton, requesting the Representatives and Senators from that State in Congress to urge the restoration of the tariff on wool to the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of the last tariff act. THE TORACCO TAX REBATE.—The Senate Committee on

Appropriations this morning ordered a favorable report on the House bill making an appropriation to pay the co tax rebate.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS BY CONTRACT,-The Senate Commit-Found Buildings and Grounds, this morning ordered a favorable report on Schafor Vest's bill providing for the crection of public buildings by contrast with the lowest bidder. It also acted favorably upon Senator Platt's bill for the enlargement and improvement of the Post Office, Custom House, etc., in New-Haven.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

COLORED MEN'S BURIAL RIGHTS.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM GOVERNOR ABBETT-A CEMETERY COMPANY ARRAIGNED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, Jan. 28.—Governor Abbett excited the Legislature to-night by sending the following mes-

"I deem if my duty to call your attention to the following facts, and advise legislation thereon. The Hackensack Cemetery Company was incorporated under a law of the State, approved February 10, 1862. (Laws of 1862, pag. 23.) The sixth section of its charter provides that any religious society may purchase and hold lands in said cemetery, in which they may bury, acreeable to any pe cultar rites or ceremonies of their own, subject only to the rules and regulations of the cemetery.

"I am informed that the First Baptist Church of Hackensack applied to the Cemetery Company to purchase a grave. The church desired to inter therein the body of heir deceased sexton. The necessary permission for the ourial was granted. The permission was afterward with frawn, because it was the body of a colored man. The pastor of the church, the Rev. R. M. Harrison, was compelled to make the announcement at the conclusion of the funeral service, that the permission to inter had been revoked. The body of the deceased man was taken back to his late home, and the interment was subsequently made

in another cemetery. The rights of the Cemetery Company to make rules and regulations as to interment is limited to making those that are reasonable and lawful. The regulation that refuses a christian burial upon the ground of color is not, in my judgment, a reasonable regulation; and, therefore, the church had the right to make the interment. The state should not attempt the control individuals in their private and social relations, as long as they do not interfere with the rights of others; but the Legislature should see that the civile and political rights of all men who are white or black are protected, and when infringed or violated that punishment should follow. It ought not to be tolerated in a State that a corperation, whose existence depends upon the legislative will, and whose property is exempted from taxation because of its religious uses, should be permitted to make a distinction between the white man and the black man. The church and the friends of the deceased man may have a remedy in the courts; but the necessity of bardal is immediate, and the law's delay would render practically useless the assertion of any such legal right. I therefore recommend the passage of a law which shall make such a refusal, based on color, a criminal offence; with such penalty as shall prevent a recurrence of such an act."

The communication was referred. This method of communication is unusual, and provoked some astonishment. regulations as to interment is limited to making those that

JERSEY CITY FUNDING BILL PASSED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. THENTON, Jan. 28 .- The Assembly passed the sill nuthorizing Jersey City to fund its floating debt after a long debate, in which its advocates declared the bankruptcy of the city probable if the bill failed, while is opponents said bankrupicy was pretty certain is any ass, and any further increase of the funded debt would

se most dangerous.

A proposition to limit the stationery steal to \$5 a mem-or was deleated by the grabbers.

OBITUARY.

EDMUND W. M. MACKEY. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .-- The death of Representative E. W. M. Mackey, of South Carolina, winch oc-curred this morning, was most sublen and unexpected and caused a great shock to his friends in the House. He was in attendance only just Thursday. He then coned of filness and went home early and took to his bed from which he never rose again. Imprudence in bathing is said to have brought on the attack from which he SOME ADDITIONAL DENIALS OF SUPERINTENDENT

CONGER'S STATEMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28...-A few documents relating to the Yellowisione National Park, inadvertently omitted from the report called for by, and submitted to, the Senate the other day, were sent to that body to-day by the Department of the Interior. Among these is a let-

Masonic celebrity, and was born in Charleston, S. C., on March 8, 1846. He received a classical education, but was prevented from entering college by the war. He was became a Republican after the war, and in the first Re-publican campaign in Charleston he was a candidate for sheriff. He was appointed assistant assessor in the Hid South Carolina Internal Revenue District in 1865, and in 1865 he was elected Sheriff of Charleston County for four years. In the latter year he was also elected as an alderman and was re-elected in 1873. In 1872 he was appointed as colonel of the 15th South Carolina Regi ent. He was a delegate to every Republican State Convention held in South Carolina, and in 1872 he was a delegate to the National Convention. From 1871 to 1872 he was editor and proprietor of The Charleston Re-1872 he was editor and proprietor of The Charteston Republican. In 1873 he was elected to the State House of Representatives, and in 1874 he was elected to the XLIVth Congress as an Independent Republican and served until July, 1876, when his seat was declared vacant. In the latter year he re-entered the State Legislature and was elected speaker. He chimed to have been elected to the XLIVIth Congress, but the State Board of Canvassers gave the certificate to M. P. O'Connor (Dem.) He was elected to the XLVIIth Congress, and also to the XLVIIIth Congress. Mr. Mackey was a man of much force of character and was a ready writer, but he selden took an active part in debates in Congress. Much of his political life was passed in exposing Democratic frauds in south Carolina, and he wrote to The Thinde several letters exposing the peculiar tactics adopted at the polis in that State for securing Democratic majorities.

### BARRETT AND BOKER AT ODDS,

BARRETT AND BOKER AT ODDS.

From The Palladelphia Times.

Since Lawrence Barrett's arrival in this city last week to take the part of Lametotto in "Francesca da Rimini" it has been noticed by the mutual friends of the actor and the author of the play, George H. Boker, that the gentlemen in question did not speak. Social relations between them are wholly suspended. The business dealings are entirely carried on through Mr. Barrett's arent. This is the not unustatual result of a plump refusal on Mr. Barrett's part to receive Mr. Boker when the latter called on him in this dressing-room at the conclusion of one of his receit performances of the play in New-York. The cause of the coolness is a dispute about royalities. When the piece was first produced at the Chestnut Street Opera House, on September 14, 1882, this question did not enter largely into the mind of either gentleman and was not mentioned in their contract. Mr. Barrett was afraid of the piece, and up to the time of his arrival in this city to present it desired to excape from the undertaking.

Barrett was atraid of the piece, and up to the time of his arrival in this city to present it desired to eccape from the undertaking.

Representations of the management of the theatre as to the expense incurred by them in getting the piece ready for presentation were necessary to indice him to go on with it. Before he consented he made a verbal agreement with Mr. Boker by which the latter was to roceive \$20 royalty for each evening performance, and \$10 for each malines. The piece was played and proved an instant success. This continued. Mr. Burett travelled through the country, playing to enormous andiences, while Mr. Boker stayed at home and enjoyed to consciousness of having produced a great dramatic success and mying become a great dramatic author. All at once it occurred to him that the royalty he was getting was unproduced no him that the royalty he was getting that the contract was revocable, and proposing to set the royalty at the rate of ten per cont.

"This," said Mr. Boker last night, "Is 5 per cent less than the rate fixed by have in France. Mr. Barrett did not dispute the justice of ten per cont.

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"This," said Mr. Boker last night, "Is 5 per cent less than the rate fixed by have in France. Mr. Barrett did not dispute the justice of my claim, but said that he was hard up and could not pay the amount asked. Considerable correspondence passed on the sinject, until I was weary of it. Flually Mr. Barrett sent his lawyer, Mr. O'Gorman, over here to arrange the matter. I was so sick of the whole thing by that those that I conscated to take his offer of \$30 royalty on evening performances and \$10 for matiness. I after ward learned that he was prepared to give me much noire, if necessary. Then Mr. Barrett services of the price of the performance of his action we have not than an actor, when he last to entessed from seeing me. I confess it cut me. Mr. Exercit

came of his taking offence is what be calls the in-shness of my letters. If thereis tything improper in the letters he had better publish the Mr. Barrett's explanat his action, at made to friends in the city, is san is the calls attenden to the fact that \$20 is a fair torsait. \$4.30 s. Joze one, being \$5 more than that toesteed. At Tr an on his "Gilded Age." Furthermore, be sare that the immediate of the control of the fair to the fai

REGISTER. REILLY'S FEES.

NOT SO LARGE YET AS HE EXPECTED.

HE HOPES, HOWEVER, TO GET BACK AS MUCH A HE SPENT IN BEATING MR. HESS. The Assembly special committee met in the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The chairman, Mr. Roosevelt, and Messrs O'Neill, Welch and Nelson were present. A brief conference was held between the members of the committee and their counsel, Wheeler H. Peckham and Charles P. Miller, prior to the taking of testi mony. Mr. Peckham then departed. Regis-

by Mr. Miller.

by Mr. Miller.

Q.—How long have you been Register, Mr. Reilly. A.—Since the first of January. During the short time I have been there I have tried to learn the affairs of the office as fast as I can.

Q.—I requested you in behalf of the committee to produce certain books of the office required to be kept under Section 1,762 of the Consolidation Act. Have you those books, which should have been kept by your predecessor? A.—They are not there. I instructed Mr. MacLaugidin and other gentlemen in the office about the books, but they could not find them.

The Chalrman—Then your predecessor's books are not in the office? A.—The books that belong to the effice are there, but this day-book, of contrae, Mr. Docharty has got. Mr. Nelson—What do you call this book that is not there? A.—H's the blotter, they call it. All the moneys received are entered in that book.

Mr. Miller here read the section requiring the book to

Mr. Miller here read the section requiring the book to be kept.

Q.—Do you understand that this book belongs to the office or to the public ! A.—It belongs to the public in my opinod.

Mr. Nelson –Well if it belongs to the public it should be n the office. A.—I do not know.

Mr. Miller—There is no book of that description belonging to your predecessor now in the office! A.—So I am informed by my deputy and gentlemen in the office.

Mr. Miller then made a statement to the effect that the fees received daily are entered in what is known as the lotter, and that there was another book for monthly accounts kent with certain lawvers; accounts were ad usted at the end of each month. This statement was confirmed by the witness.

GLOOMY ANTICIPATIONS.

The Register submitted at this point a list of employes who are paid by himself; also a list of those paid out of the city treasury under a recent act providing for the reservation of the records. The work consists of copying entries from old worn-out records into new books for ruture use, and it is necessary to make the new book an exact counterpart of the old. The sum appropriated this year for this service was \$21,500 and last year \$12,000. The witness further explained the system of division of fees between the Register, the satisfaction clerk, the chattel mortgage clerk and the searchers. Those who receive one-half the fees pay their own assistants. The engrowing clerks charge ten cents per follo, and receive ne-half of that sum. The witness, continuing, said :

one-half of that sum. The witness, continuing, said:

I have to pay for everything—stationery, cas, fuel night watchined, day watchined, eleaner; everything in, the office is peld for by me. The city pays for nothing, it only furnishes the building and pays the clerks engaged in the preservation of records.

Mr. Miller—Have you any knowledge of the gross amount received by your predecessor in office? A.—I have not. I have not talked with Mr. Docharty on that. I have talked with Mr. Sigel, and Mr. Jones, and Mr. Loew, and they have said the office is not what it is cracked up to be. From the way the fees are coming in now I think they will be very small.

WHAT WOULD BE A FAIR SALARY ? Mr. Miller-What do you call a very small sum for one to get from that office? A.-Well, I don't know. What

you think a gentleman having that office should receive! (Laughter.)

questions. The incumbents of these offices are known to receive sums of money greatly disproportionate to the services rendered. This belief is confirmed by the testimony of the County Clerk and the Sheriff. As to your office, the fact that certain books were taken away by Mr. bocharty is unfortunate. Now, what would you consid-

nothing to be consealed in my office. I want the public o know everything.

Mr. Miller-How much of the time are you there! A.— get there as close to 9 o'clock as possible, and remain 11.5 and 6, skening erroriars and papers and going hrough the department to see if overy man is attending

600, with two bondsmen, and that he supposed the Register was responsible for any errors growing out of fourteen searchers," he added, "each under bond of \$10,

OOO,"

Q.—Aside from the liability which may or may not attach to the officer of Register by reason of mistakes of searchers, and without regard to security from bonds men, what in your opinion would be a fair salary to pay a man for performing the duties of Register? A.—Well, I don't know.

Q.—Do you think \$5,000 a year would be a fair salary I A.—I don't know; if I would not be under any responsibility. You have held a number of offices in this city and

do not know.

-You know what receipts have come into the office

now, I think.

Q.—After paying all monthly expenses do you think you would get \$3,000 \ A.—I don't think I will get the half of it this mouth or one-third. I hope things will improve along later. [Laughter.]

Mr. Miller here asked the witness if he had examined

the books in which the mouthly accounts were kept with different firms. Mr. Reilly replied with some sharpness that he had more confidence in his subordinates than to be watching them in that manner. The chairman thereupon requested the witness to be more direct in his replies. Mr. Bellly retorted by suggesting that he would like to require Mr. Miller to follow the same rule in putting his questions.

same rule in putting his questions.

Q.—Do you know from your books about what the day's fores will average I A.—I cannot give a direct answer to that at all. Some days are a great deal better than others. I am told that January is a good average month. It runs along some days \$200, and some days more. I have not struck an average as yet. I hardly think it would reach \$250 a day for this month.

Q.—Ashie from the daily collections you have the menthly accounts to be collected I A.—At the end of the menth, if I can collect them, but there are several, I am told by my collector, I can never collect.

Q.—so what appears in the day-hook does not show the average for the month! That appears in both books!

MR. REILLY'S ASSESSMENTS.

The Chairman-From a cursory examination of the books it would appear that you have received over \$200 per day aside from the amount coming due at the end of the month. The question I am about to ask will require some explanation. It is openly known that in consequence of these offices being paying ones, the political assessments upon candidates for them are very heavy. We will not ask you alone the question, but we will ask it also of Mr. Keenan and Mr. Davidson. We do not ask it with a view of saying whether it is not perfectly proper to give the assessment, but only with reference to its bearing upon the remuneration expected by the candidate to be derived from the office. What were your assessments last year! You were the candidate of Tammany Hall—

The Witness—Yes, sir, and a great many respectable Republicans voted for me. (Laughter:

Q—Well, askie from the respectable Republicans, what did you give the various organizations! A.—I could not keep an accurate account. due at the end of the mouth. The question

cep an accurate account.

Q -How much did you give Mr. Kelly! A.-I don't re-

I could not tell you. You have been a candillate know how hard it is to keep the run of those

member. I could not teil you. You have been a candinate and you know how hard it is to keep the run of those things. [Laughter.]

The Chairman-Yes, sir, and I can give you memoranda of all my expenses.

The Witness-Taen you are a very happy man. [Laughter.] I have been a candidate eight times, and nover could keep an accurate account.

Q-Cannot you give us approximately the amount?

A-I do not remember. How much does your party charge a candidate! [Laughter.]

The Chairman-That I cannot tell you. I want you to understand that you are here to be examined, and that it is expected that you will respect the committee. I am not asking these questions of you as a Democrat, or whatever party you colong to. Please answer us without any impertinence, if you can.

The Witness-I am too much of a geutleman to be imperiment to, the committee. I am a citizen and have some rights as well as anybody clse. I told you I did not remember, and I say so again.

Q-Cannot you refresh your memory? A,-I do not think I could.

Q.-Was it over \$20,000! A,-I do not know, sir.

hink I could.

Q.—Was it over \$20,000! A.—I do not know, sir.

Mr. Weich—You certainly must have some idea.

The Witness—in all probability it cost me more than

The Chairman-Do you think you spent less than The Witness-It would be an impossibility for me to tell you.
The Chairman—Do you know whether it cost you over
we made: \$55,5901

The Charman—Do you know whether it cost you over or under \$\ins\_{-5}\$,001.

The Wilness—I answer you I think it cost me more than \$20,000. I do not know if it cost me any more or not. You can go on by tens to a million if you please, but I cannot give you any other answer.

Q.—Do you mean to say you paid out \$20,000 inst year without knowing 'that you paid in addition! A.—I paid it out in different amounts. I never kept an account. I dha't like to. A man would not like to read it over afterward; it would seem foodish. [Languier.]

Q.—Did yoe pay maney direct to any of the leaders!

A.—I might have paid some. I think I paid some to Tamman, Hall.

BOUND TO BEAT HESS.

BOUND TO BEAT HESS.

Q.—Did you pay anything to any Republican organiza-tions I A.—No, sir; they were very kind. They didn't ask me. [Laughter.] I did not pay anything to the County Democracy. I had, of course, a pretty lively fight. I wanted to win for the honor of the office. I didn't want to be beaten by Mr. Hess. Whatever money I spent was my own. No one collected money for me, Q.-Do you or do you not expect that the fees of the office will reimburse you? A.-Ob, I hope they will. -Is it not among politicians a well-known fact that

where a person accepts a nomination it is understood that he will be required to pay a very much larger sam after he is nominated for the expenses of the canvass! A—well, whether it may be demanded of him or not, I think he should. The Sheriff and the County Clerk. A - Well, whether it may be demanded of him or not, I think he should. The Sheriff and the County Clerk - The Chairman-You have struck the keynote of the is if you want to collect a bill.—[New-Orleans Picayune.]

matter. As you say, these men are assessed very much more because their offices are enormously lucrative. The fact that you cannot remember shows that you spent a large sum for the office.

The Witness—I am not as wealthy a man as you are by one dollar for a hundred, may be, but I would go dead broke before I would let Mr. Hess beat me. [Laughter.] Mr. Miller—Then you know that votes are to be bought in this city right and left and you went out and bought them! That is the only inference to be drawn from your statement.

statement.

The Witness-Well, Mr. Miller, it kept me busy keeping him from buying votes. [Laughter.]

Mr. O'Neill-Well, we want the facts. We want to find

the net results.

The Witness-Well, it would be impossible for me to state the figures. New-York politics, you know, are very peculiar. [Laughter.] ter John Reilly took the witness chair and was questioned THE DEPUTY REGISTER TESTIFIES.

J. Fairfax MacLaughlin, the Doputy Register, was then sworn. He said that he had held that office for three years, and was familiar with the duties of the Register's

office.

Mr. Miller—Do you know whether Mr. Doeharty kept a day book and monthly account book! A—Yes, sir. He kept those books himself. They are now kept by me and an assistant. Mr. Doeharty had a man who assisted him in the monthly and day books.

Q.—Can you form any idea approximately of the amount paid by firms aside from the daily accounts! A.—I could. I have not done it, though.

Q.—Could you approximate within a few hundred dollars!

A.—I might by the assistance of Mr. Doeharty's book. He has taken his books away and there are no data in the office by which I could dotermine the amount of the fees.

The witness further stated that, so far as he knew the

The witness further stated that, so far as he knew, Mr. Docharty had never made reports to the Secretary of the State, as required by statute.

Q.—During Mr. Docharty's term were there any claims made against him by persons who had been damaged as they claimed by reason of false or improper searches? A.—Not that I have ever heard of.
Q.—Any against Mr. Reilly? A.—None that I have ever heard of. The Committee adjourned to Friday morning at 10

LARGE CROWDS AT THE POULTRY SHOW.

A COLLECTION OF GERMAN TOY PIGEONS-MORE OF THE WINNERS.
The attendance at the Fauciers' Club Exhibition

esterday was larger than ever, in spite of the snow in the afternoon and evening. Among the visitors were Lieutenant-Commander Dana, of the Navy, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Miss Duer, the Misses Havemeyer, Mrs. Henry Clews, Walter Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. F. Selmehardt, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hunter, the Misses Heckscher, William Travers, Brockhoist Cutting, A. C. Crocker, Tiomas Howard, George Wilkes. The homing pigeen flight was postponed until the weather should become clear. The birds which flew to Keyport on Friday were exhibited near the front entrance to the Garden and were much admired. One of them, which is eight months old, flew from

weather should become clear. The birds which flew to Keyport on Friday were exhibited near the front entrance to the Garden and were much admired. One of them, which is eight months old, flew from Lynchburg. Va., to Keyport, when it was four months old, in cleven hours and fifty-one minutes, making the best record for young birds. The awards of prizes for incubators could not be settled and it was decided to leave the judging to H. J. Haight and C. S. Newell, of Goshen, N. Y., two deaf and dumb men who cannot be talked into confusion by rival exhibitors.

A collection of German toy pigeons that arrived from Germany for Dr. Mathias Cook, of Utica, N. Y., on Sanday were on exhibition yesterday. Twenty-two white crested Black Polish fowls belonging to W. A. Jefrey, of Ashland, Olio, took nearly every prize in that class, first for breeding pen, first and second for fowls, and first, second and third for chicks. As the recent Olio State Fanciers' Show the first prize pair of fowls scored ninety-five and ninety-six, which is higher by one point than the scores of any pair in the present exhibition. Experts say that these fowls are the finest of their kind ever shown in the East.

Following are some of the prizes announced yesterday: White Leghons, breeding pen, first, second and fourth, Knapp Brothers, Fabrus, N. Y.; fowls, first, C. P. Jordan, New-Haven, Com, chicks, first, Newton Adams, Utica, N. Y.; game Bantama, Black Red, breeding pen, first, Haywood & Co.; chicks, first and second, G. Snyder, Easton, Penn.; yellow Duckwing, fowls, first, Haywood & Co.; chicks, first and second, G. Snyder, Easton, Penn.; yellow Duckwing, fowls, first, Haywood & Co.; chicks, first and second, G. Snyder, Easton, Penn.; yellow Duckwing, fowls, first, Dr. Maple; breeding pen and chicks all to Haywood & Co.; chicks, first and second, G. Snyder, Easton, Penn.; yellow Duckwing, fowls, first, Dr. Maple; breeding pen and chicks all to Haywood & Co.; chicks, first and second, G. Snyder, Easton, Penn.; yellow Duckwing, fowls, first, Dr. M

ACTION OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The medical Society of the County of New-York ld its regular meeting last night in the hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Twentythird-st, and Fourth-ave. Dr. O. S. Vanderpoet presided. The Comitia Minora reported that the charge of bribery made by Dr. Oberndorfer at the last annual meeting had not been sustained. The resignations of Drs. J. H. Ripley and Samuel Sexton, as delegates to the State Medical Society, were accepted and Drs. A. L. Loomis and W. Gill Wylie

were elected in their stad.

Dr. F. R. Sturris offered a resolution approving the bill prepared by the committee on legislation of the State Medical Society, providing for a State Board of Medical Examiners to determine the qualcations for the license and practice of medici this State. The board is to consist of six allopaths

ifications for the license and practice of medicine in this State. The board is to consist of six aliopaths, two homeopaths and one eclectic, who are to be lirst appointed by the Governor; subsequent vacancies, caused by the expiration of terms of office or otherwise, to be filled by the State Board of Regents. A member said there was also another bill before the Legislature, and that the society should not endorse one without having a fair knowledge of both.

Dr. Roosa said that the other bill "emanates from those who in times past have been of the opinion that no legislation whatever was necessary." It might be called the college bill, and made no change in the present status. Something lought to be done to regulate the growing influx of persons into the medical profession, and that regulation ought not to be left to those who receive the fees and attend to the education of the student. After some further discussion, from which it appeared that many members were ignorant of the provisions of the bill, a resolution was adopted which, without designating any bill, "heartly favored the passage of a bill providing for a State Board of Medical Examiners."

Dr. Charles Heitzman read a paper on "Latest

Examiners."
Dr. Charles Heitzman read a paper on "Latest Researches in Embryology," and Dr. J. Gill Wylle, a memoir of the late Dr. J. Marion Sins,

# THE CONGREGATIONAL CLUB.

The Congregational Club held its annual meeting last night in Clark's restaurant, in West Twentythird-st. Many of the members were accompanied by their wives. Roswell Smith presided and was re-elected3president. Three members were elected: Edward Brush, of Greenwich, Conn.; Harlan P. French, of Brooklyn; and Noah C. Rogers, of Montclair, N. J. The club has 144 members, and a bal-

French, of Brooklyn; and Noah C. Rogers, of Montelair, N. J. The club has 144 members, and a balance of nearly \$500, the receipts last year being over \$2,000. A resolution was adopted asking the American Home Missionary Society and the American Congregational Union to hold a conference relative to the wisdom and feasibility of organizing one or more Congregational churches in this city, and suggesting the appointment of a Church Planting Committee to take the initial steps requisite for the success of the undertaking. Dr. Chapp said that one of the churches would be needed in the vicinity of East Eightieth-st.

"Mormonism" was the subject of an interesting address by Miss Sybil Carter, for three years a teacher in Utah. She described a visit to the Mormon bishow's house in St. George, 250 miles from a railroad. He had seven wives, and the visitor asked one of them if she was happy. The woman said that she wished she were back at her home in Manchester, England, or that she were dead. To illustrate the ignorance of the youth in Utah, Miss Carter told of a girl who said that Go was a friend of hooks. She gave many incidents showing the suffering of the Mormon women, and the need of legislation, schools and the Gospel in Utah.

The Rev. Dr. W. M. Barrow, secretary of the Home Mission Society, who lived eight years in Utah, also spoke. He said that only about 15,000 Mormons were polygamists; that polygamy was only an incident of the system, and that the real

Mormons were polygamists: that polygamy was only an incident of the system, and that the real evil was ecclesiastical despotism.

HIS HEAD SEVERED FROM HIS BODY. James McBride, age forty-two, of No. 247.
Front-st., yesterday forenoon while in the engineroom where the rope-driving machinery of the
Bridge is placed, at Prospect and Washington 818.
Brooklyn, was cleaning the spokes of the huge flywheel while it was in motion, and was caught in
some way between them and carried around until
his head struck the planking built around the machinery. His head was literally forn from his body
and the lifeless trunk was hurled on the floor in one
direction and the head in another. Nearly every
bone in the man's body was broken and his clothing
was tora into shreds. Several persons were in the
engine room and saw the mangled remains whirled
up by the wheel. The force was so great that a pine
plank three and a half inches thick, with which the
body came in contact, was broken. He leaves a
widow and five children.

When a man becomes the sole possessor of an off well, he does not care how much it gushes.—New Orleans Pleayune.